Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1247.] WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1796. [VOLUME X.

233

FOR SALE.

The Brig PUNCH,

An entire new veſſel, built, finiſhed and fitted in the beſt manner. One hundred and thirty-ſix tons burthen, and will ſail remarkably faſt. For terms apply to Mr. N. Sage, at the George tavern, or to JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Auguſt 26, 1796. §10.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BOSTON,

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—ſhe may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence, her ſails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29, §

FOR SALE,

The ſhip STAR,

JOHN VANNEMAN, Maſter,

LYING at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, Philadelphia built, of live oak and cedar, will carry about 3200 barrels, is two years old, and in compleat order to receive a cargo—For terms apply to THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

Who have alſo for ſale ſaid veſſels cargo—conſiſting of—
Wine and Porter bottles,
Window Glaſs, 6 by 8 to 16 by 12.
Pipes in boxes.
Earthen-Ware in crates.
Grindſtones, Coals, Whiting, &c.

Aug. 29 §

For Sale or Charter,

THE FAST-SAILING SHIP

LIGHT-HORSE,

LYING at Meſſ. J. & R. Waln's wharf, two hundred and ſeventy tons burthen, a ſtout, ſtrong veſſel, and well found. For terms apply to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

Sept. 1. dtf

At South-ſtreet wharf,

WILL BE LANDED, Friday, 19th inſt. Auguſt, by ſnow Hope, from Jamaica, and ſloop Sally, from Port-au-Prince,

300 Hhds. COFFEE,
70 Hhds. SUGAR.

Alſo, the cargo of the Swediſh brig Guſtaf Adolphe, capt. Ramſre, from Gibraltar,

1ſt and 4th proof Brandy, in pipes and hhds.
Hazle Nuts in ſacks
St. Ubes SALT, for ſale by

PETER BLIGHT.

For Charter,

The ſaid brig

GUSTAF ADOLPHE,

A Swede, with a Mediterranean paſs, a very fine veſſel, about 200 tons burthen. Aug. 18. §2weo2w

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For Sale,

Or for Charter to the Weſt-Indies,

THE SHIP

CERES,

Philadelphia Built,

OF Live Oak and Red Cedar, burthen about 3500 barrels, now diſcharging at Latimer's wharf. This veſſel is in excellent repair, well found and will bear a thorough examination, and as ſoon as diſcharged will be ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

John Vaughan.

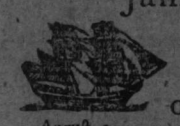
July 28 §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT FOURTH PROOF

Jamaica Spirits;



And to diſpoſe of,
The fine, faſt-ſailing ſchooner
SWALLOW,
Of Baltimore, about 140 tons burthen.

Auguſt 29. dtf

Philip Nicklin & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
Hyſon and
Imperial } FRESH TEAS
Yellow Nankeens
China Ware, aſſorted in Boxes and Cheſts
Quickſilver
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in cheſts
London Market
London particular
New-York Market } MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogſheads, & quarter caſks
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8
Lead in ſheets
3 Caſks of Cutlery aſſorted
A few cheſts of Manchester Goods, aſſorted thickſets, cords, ſtriped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black ſewing-ſilks
8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails aſſorted in caſks

July 18 mw&f

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

French Goods.

Received by the Sally, Mitchell, from Havre-de-Grace,

20 Trunks
1 Caſe } Ladies' SHOES of all colors ſorts and ſizes
1 Ditto white and colored Silk STOCKINGS
1 Ditto Fine LAWN
1 Ditto beſt fine CAMBRIC
1 Ditto Ladies' beſt ſhammy and Grenoble Gloves

For Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

Aug. 24 §

FOR SALE,

WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old, in pipes and hogſheads
Claret, genuine old, in caſes
Gin, in pipes, from Holland
Earthen Ware, in crates
Baſket Salt, in hogſheads
Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9
Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead
Steel, German and Ruſſia, in barrels
Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,
Tin plates—An invoice Stationary. by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

July 29 §

FOR SALE,

A Complete Font of Brevier,

ENtirely new, and yet unopened. The weight of this font is about 312 lb. It is from the Foundery of Wilſon & Sons, Glaſgow, and will be ſold at coſt & charges.

Alſo for Sale, a pair of Super Royal Chaſes.

Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the Unitde States, 119 Cheſnut-ſtreet. Aug. 19 §4w

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CABLES,

From 16 to 9½ inches, for ſale by

Jeremiah Warder,

July 21 § No 12 north Third ſtreet.

A very valuable MERCHANT MILL,

A DISTILLERY and BREWERY, and ſundry STONE QUARRIES to be let.

I will rent my merchant Mill at the little Falls of Potowmac, for any term not leſs than ſeven, nor more than eleven years, from the firſt day of September next. The mill-houſe is 42 by 40 feet, three ſtories high, built with ſtone, and has in it three pairs of French Burr Stones, two overſhot 18 feet water-wheels, and Evans's machinery complete, with every other thing proper and neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs with diſpatch, and at as little expenſe as poſſible, all in good order.—From the mill to my landing on the Potomac river, (where craft, of any burthen may deliver grain and take in flour) it is about 40 yards, and from thence by water to George-Town and the City of Waſhington, about 3 miles, and to Alexandria about 11 miles. This ſituation, aided by a ſufficient capital, will command the produce of a very extenſive back country, where large quantities of wheat and other grain is annually made, the diſtance to it being from 8 to 10 miles leſs than to any market town upon the navigation of the Potowmac. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone Coopers' ſhop, a ſtone granary, and a commodious miller's houſe. At the landing aforeſaid a bridge is now building over the Potomac, which is in great forwardneſs and probably will be finiſhed the enſuing fall.

There are alſo on the premiſes, a Brewery and Diſtillery, built with ſtone, in them are three ſtills, two coppers or boilers, with every neceſſary article, all new, and in good order, and ſufficiently large to carry on the Brewery and Diſtillery upon a very extenſive plan. This property I will rent for the ſame term of years.

Upon my lands adjoining the premiſes, and along the banks of the river, where craft may lead with eaſe and diſpatch, is an immenſe quantity of building and foundation-ſtones. Four quarries are now open, and as many more may be opened with eaſe: the ſtone taken from theſe quarries is better, and has the preference at this market, to any other ſtone brought to it. I will rent theſe quarries ſeparately or together as may beſt ſuit.

On the top of the hill, and about 200 yards from the mill, is a ſtone Dwelling-houſe, large enough for the accommodation of a family: alſo, a kitchen, dairy, ſmoke-houſe, &c. and a garden, incloſed and in cultivation, the ſoil of which is equal in goodneſs to any in this ſtate. I will alſo rent this property.

Adjoining to the Brewery and Diſtillery is a Smith's ſhop, in which is a complete ſet of Blackſmith's tools, which I will alſo rent, and if agreeable I will hire to the tenant two negro blackſmiths, one of them is a complete workman.

If I rent out the ſtone quarries, I will ſell three crafts, which were built for the purpoſe of carrying ſtone: they will altogether bring upwards of 90 perch. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in this town.

The Mill, Brewery and Diſtillery, with their appurtenances, will be delivered to the tenant or tenants in good repair, and muſt be ſo returned, at the expiration of the leaſe or leaſes.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alexandria, Aug. 16—25 §3w

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

Three-ſtory Brick Houſe,

(The late reſidence of General Walter Stewart)

WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near Union-ſtreet containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-ſtreet. The houſe is 32 feet front and 50 feet deep; the ſeveral rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finiſhed; the two firſt ſtories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the houſe; a geometrical ſtaircaſe, with mahogany rails and a good ſky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is ſpacious and convenient, and finiſhed with an oven, ſtew-holes and pantries, a ſervants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the ſaid building is a neat three-ſtory brick houſe, on the north ſide of Union-ſtreet, containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at preſent occupied as a compting-houſe, and the upper part divided into well-finiſhed large chambers. This houſe may at a ſmall expenſe be converted into a convenient dwelling: The ſtreet door is very handſome, and the front and back have Venetian window-ſhutters. Adjoining the laſt houſe, upon the lot belonging to the firſt, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewiſe very good coach-houſe and ſtables finiſhed equal (or nearly ſo) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union ſtreet 30 feet, and in depth on the weſt ſide of ſaid alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the ſtable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

At their Office No. 64 Duck-ſtreet, between Walnut & Pear co ſtreets.

6th month 24th, 1796.

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Printing Buſineſs.

Enquire at this Office. Aug. 19

INFORMATION

IS given daily of the drawing of the WASHINGTON LOTTERY, at the Office

No. 147 *Cheſnut-ſtreet,*

between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets. Alſo, where Tickets may yet be had. Sept. 1. eo

☞ The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Days drawing is arrived.

STOLEN,

From the Compting-Houſe of RALPH MATHER, No. 12, Quarry-ſtreet, on Saturday or Sunday night laſt, the following NOTES, *&c.*

	DOLLARS.
John Nicholſon, to Moorhouſe, due Nov. 1, 1797, bearing intereſt,	5000
David Alliſon to James Cramond, due in March laſt,	4075
J. W. & W. Gibbs to Ralph Mather, at 70 days, Auguſt 20th,	1681 98
Ferdinand Gourdon to Ralph Mather, at four months, Auguſt 17th,	264 13
Benjamin Chamberlain, at 60 days, Auguſt 6,	213 53
Affleck to Jos. Buſwell, at 6 months, dated May	180 64
Parker and Greaves to Ralph Mather, on demand	100

A bill by Harford to Harford, not accepted, 181l. ſterling.

Likewiſe, the Titles of ſome Eſtates, Mortgages, &c.

Whoſoever brings the thief or thieves to juſtice, ſhall have a reward of twenty dollars.

As the papers in queſtion can be of no uſe to any other perſon, the bills having been ſtopped payment, requeſt the perpetrators may be ſearched after with all imaginable care.

September 6. tw&ſ

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ſhip Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general aſſortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muſlins,

Doreas, &c. Alſo,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of the following certificates, iſſued by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of the Treaſury, in the name of Roger Griſwold, Eſq. of Norwich, Connecticut—

1 certificate, ſix per cent domeſtic ſtock, No. 13,907—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing intereſt from the firſt day of January, 1791, for 1,597 65-100 dollars.

1 ditto, three per cent. domeſtic ſtock, No. 10,682—dated December 16, 1795, bearing intereſt from the firſt day of January, 1791, for 994 30-100 dollars.

1 ditto, deferred ſtock, No. 9,166—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing intereſt from the firſt January, 1801, for 798 83-100 dollars.

Said certificates are ſuppoſed to have been loſt or ſtolen in this city ſome time in December or January laſt.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
No. 59, North Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1796. d6w.

At a ſpecial meeting of the Board of Directors for eſtabliſhing uſeful Manufactures, holden at Paterſon, July 8, 1796,

RESOLVED, That a ſpecial meeting of the Stockholders of the Society be called on the firſt Monday, being the third day of October next, at Paterſon, by ten of the clock of the ſame day; then and there to take into conſideration the propriety of diſſolving the ſaid corporation, agreeably to the law in ſuch caſe made and provided—and the Stockholders are earneſtly requeſted to attend the ſaid meeting in perſon or by proxy.

Auguſt 27 dt30thO

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, and repealing the former acts for that purpoſe.—That there ſhall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panneſ work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon ſulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Saſſafras ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, at the houſe of Daniel S. Clair, Eſq in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of Abraham Dubois, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authorized to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection, at Philadelphia, 21ſt July, 1796. § 3o

FOR SALE,

COFFEE, in hhds. bbls. & bags
COTTON, of Demerara, and } entitled to drawback
BOAL-LEATHER

Alſo,

BOSTON BEEF, and Mould and Dipt CANDLES.

Apply to ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.
No. 5 ſouth Water-ſtreet.

8 mo. 20. §8w

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,

Of the beſt quality and on reaſonable terms,

FOR SALE BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Auguſt 26. dtf

A Book-Keeper,

OR Clerk's place is wanted by a perſon properly qualified, and whoſe character will be found unexceptionable. Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 11 tf

St. CROIX SUGAR and MOLASSES.

Landing from on board the ſchooner Little Tom, Capt. Thomas Dennett, at Race-ſtreet wharf,

A choice parcel of St. Croix Sugar, and a few hogſheads of Molaſſes.

For Sale by

Pragers and Co.

Auguſt 30 d10

Juſt Arrived,

In the Snow Boſton, James Kirkpatrick, maſter from Liverpool,

5000 Buſhels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Aſſortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-ſtreet wharf.——Apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. §

Dutch Goods,

Received by the Pennſylvania, from Amſterdam.

GIN, in pipes
Morlaix
Ticklenburgs
Oſnaburgs } In Bales
German
Haerlem } Stripes, in caſes
Hollands
Ravens } DUCK, in ditto
Bedticks, in ditto
Brittagnes } in ditto
Platilles

For Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

Aug. 29 §

Carolina Rice,

In tierces—

A few pipes of fourth proof Brandy, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,

For Sale by

Gurney & Smith.

Auguſt 31. d6

For Sale,

A Three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Cheſnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in which Meſſrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on buſineſs.

Poſſeſſion will be given in one month, or ſooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the ſhop of WILLIAM COBBETT, oppoſite Chriſt Church,

A PRINT, entitled

The SWAN *and the* WICK,

Or the *Treaty* of *Amity* and *Commerce* ſcornfully rejected.

May be had at the ſame place—

PORCUPINE, a print.
The BLUE SHOP, a pamphlet.
A PILL FOR P. P. do.
The IMPOSTOR DETECTED, do.

Sept. 5 3

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Eſtate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone, ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.

The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harman, deceaſed, and offered for ſale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.

Oct. 9. eo.]

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, *South* SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. taw

Great is TRUTH and muſt prevail.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale at No. 41 Cheſnut-ſtreet by J. ORMROD,

An Apology for the Bible,

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.

Biſhop of Landaff, &c.

Being a complete refutation of Paine's

Age of Reaſon,

And the only anſwer to the Second Part.

Auguſt 30. dtf

Prime St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

Landing at Cliffords Wharf, from on board the brig Pragers, Capt. Thomas Watſon—

And For Sale by

Pragers & co.

Auguſt 26. dtot.

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the lateſt arrivals from Europe and the Eaſt Indies, a well ſelected aſſortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdaſhery Goods; which he will ſell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muſlins embroidered with gold and ſilver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, luteſtrings and colored Perſians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and ſhort Nankeens
Engliſh Mantuas of the firſt quality
Damaſk table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hoſiery, an elegant aſſortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green ſilk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Iriſh Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

Lottery

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Laſt drawn numbers of	1000 dollars each,	5000
2332	Prizes.		44,450
4018	Blanks.		
6350	Tickets at Seven Dollars each,		44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Paterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

dtf eo

Treaſury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum.*

1ſt, That purſuant to an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the ſaid debt or ſtock will be reimburſed and paid in manner following, to wit. "Firſt, by dividends "to be made on the laſt days of March, June and Septem- "ber for the preſent year, and from the year one thouſand "ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thou- "ſand eight hundred & eighteen incluſive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the laſt day of "December for the preſent year, and from the year one "thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year "one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen incluſive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the ori- "ginal capital; and by a dividend to be made on the laſt "day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hun- "dred and eighteen, of ſuch ſum, as will be then ade- "quate, according to the contract, for the final redemp- "tion of the ſaid ſtock."

2d. All diſtinction between payments on account of *Intereſt* and *Principal* being thus aboliſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the permanent rule of reimburſement above deſcribed, it has become neceſſary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore obſerve that the following form is eſtabliſhed for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of in do make, conſtitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or ſhall be payable according to law, on the (here deſcribing the ſtock) *ſtanding in my name in the books of* (here deſcribing the books of the Treaſury or the Commiſſioner of Loans, where the ſtock is credited) *from* (here inſert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power alſo an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute, and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my ſaid Attorney or his ſubſtitute, ſhall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witneſs hereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in preſence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of efore me perſonally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year laſt aforeſaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, purſuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treaſury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treaſurer of the United States.

July 23. w&ſtf.

WANTED,

A STORE and Cellar or Compting houſe and Cellar, for the Wholeſale and Dry Good buſineſs. Enquire at No. 129 Arch-ſtreet.

For Sale at the above place,

500 Boxes Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, &c.

500 Cream Cheeſes in the beſt order, imported from Holland, and entitled to drawback. Enquire of

Peter Borger,

Aug. 16 2aw3w

LONDON, June 29.

The Prince of Wirtemberg, who is the Emperor's brother-in-law, has been diſplaced from his command in the imperial army of the Rhine by the Arch Duke Charles. It appears that when the French attacked his army the 14th inſt. near Altenkirchen, the Prince was enjoying himſelf at a peaſant's wedding in the neighbourhood. The Arch Duke offered the command of the Prince's corps to general Wartenſleben, who being indiſpoſed, it has been given to general Werneck.

General Beaulieu having been ſeized with a ſevere fit of illneſs, general Melas has received the command of the imperial army in Italy, which, however, it is ſuppoſed, will be given to one of the Emperor's brothers, aſſiſted by general Maek.

[*The following article has not before appeared in any of this City Papers.*]

GUILDHALL, LONDON, May 21.

Before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury.

The KING *v.* JOHN REEVES, *Eſq.*

This was a proſecution by information, filed by the attorney-general under the command of his majeſty, who directed it in compliance with the addreſs of the houſe of commons, againſt John Reeves, Eſquire, for publiſhing a book, entitled "Thoughts on the Engliſh Government," addreſſed to the good ſenſe of the people of England, &c. which was alledged to contain libels on the two branches of the legiſlature, the lords and commons, and among others the following: "In fine, the conſtitution of England is a monarchy; the monarch is the ancient ſtock from which has ſprung thoſe goodly branches of the legiſlature, the lords and commons, that at the ſame time give ornament to the tree, and afford ſhelter to thoſe who ſeek protection under it. But theſe are ſtill only branches, and derive their origin and nutriment from their common parent; they may be lopped off and the tree is a tree ſtill, ſhorn indeed of its honours, but not like them caſt into the fire."

There was no difficulty about Mr. Reeves being the author, for that was admitted by Mr. Plomer, his Counſel. The only queſtion was, whether the author really intended to calumniate, traduce and vilify the two houſes of parliament, and to alienate the eſteem of the public for their functions, by endeavouring to cauſe it to be believed that the legal power and kingly office could be exerciſed without the two houſes, and to deſtroy the power of parliament, by cauſing it to be believed that the royal power could be carried on in all its functions as well as it is, although lords and commons were aboliſhed?

It was contended on the part of the proſecution that this publication had this tendency.

On the part of the defendant it was contended it had not, and that theſe expreſſions on which the charge was founded were merely metaphorical, and had no reference whatever to the idea of bringing the two branches of the legiſlature, the lords and commons, into contempt. This queſtion being agitated at great length at the bar,

Lord Kenyon proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury, in the courſe of which he obſerved, among other things, that a great deal had been ſaid about this ſubject, ſo much indeed, that very little remained for him to addreſs to them. Early in the cauſe it was delivered from all neceſſity of proof; for the firſt ſtep which the counſel for the defendant took, was that of admitting the publication of the book in queſtion by Mr. Reeves. The ſubſequent teſtimony, therefore, he confeſſed, appeared, to him to be unneceſſary. To a ſuperficial obſerver the conteſt of this day might appear very unequal.

The preſent proſecution was inſtituted at the command of his majeſty in compliance with the addreſs of the houſe of commons. The king had directed this proſecution againſt a private individual. It was a beautiful feature in the conſtitution of this country, an inſtance of which was now exhibited in the perſons of the jury, that a proſecution coming with ſuch high authority, (which under a bad government might overwhelm an individual) was to be ſubmitted to them. In this country there could be no oppreſſive meaſures carried into effect, if any ſuch ever be attempted, for the jury ſtept in between the oppreſſors and the oppreſſed, and the accuſed was tried by men taken out of the ſame rank with himſelf to decide on his guilt or innocence, and who, in conſidering all caſes, had a leaning on the ſide of mercy. This was a principle which was adhered to in all caſes, more eſpecially in thoſe of a criminal nature, and that was one of the principal advantages of the adminiſtration of the criminal juſtice of this country.

The attorney general, as had become him, entered into a diſplay of great learning on the Britiſh conſtitution. He went to the beſt ſources of information upon that ſubject, and made extracts that did him honour in the recital, for they were chiefly from authors who had written in the moſt liberal manner on our conſtitution. But he did not think that he was giving much information to any of thoſe to whom he was addreſſing himſelf, for we all knew, at leaſt every man who had received a liberal education knew, it was a knowledge which we all carried about us, that the legiſlation of this country conſiſts of king, lords, and commons; that the executive power reſts with the king alone, but liable to be ſuperintended, and corrected too by the two houſes of parliament, becauſe the king ordered nothing to be done but by the advice of his miniſters, and if they miſconducted themſelves they were reſponſible to the two houſes of parliament in this country. The miniſters therefore, if they miſconducted themſelves in the advice which they gave to the ſovereign, they were anſwerable to, and liable to be puniſhed by parliament.

The power of free diſcuſſion was certainly the right of all the ſubjects of this country; and in his opinion we owed more to the free exerciſe of that right, than that of any other of the rights of the citizens of this country. He believed it would not be ſaying too much, to ſay we owed to the exerciſe of the right of free diſcuſſion, the reformation, and, afterwards, the revolution of this country. It was to this was owing the ſucceſs which attended the labours of Luther and others who opened the eyes of the people, and led them to ſhake off and renounce the ſuperſtition of the Church of Rome, and releaſed ſo conſiderable a part of mankind from its bondage. Free diſcuſſion had the ſame good effect in producing the revolution which followed that reformation. If therefore there ſhould be ſome little excreſcences, ſome few blemiſhes found to attend a free diſcuſſion, it would be better to wipe them away tenderly and gently, than to extinguiſh them at once by checking a free diſcuſſion; and therefore he thought that free diſcuſſion ought not to be preſſed upon too hardly.

Theſe ſentiments were pretty well underſtood, and had been ſtated and allowed by the Attorney-General, not only in this caſe, but alſo on a former very celebrated one. He alluded to the caſe of the King and Stockdale, which was tried before him in Weſtminſter-Hall. In that proſecution, although it came from the ſame high authority as the preſent, the individual who was the object of it was not weighed down by the authority of the proſecution. He was defended with great zeal and eloquence, and was pronounced not guilty. The jury did not think that they were bound to pronounce the publication a libel, but aſſumed to themſelves the right of judging for themſelves. They aſſerted that right, and ſaid that the defendant was not guilty. On that trial it was admitted that the whole of the book ought to be examined by the jury. They were adviſed to do what he ſhould adviſe the preſent jury to do—to take the book along with them out of Court, and conſider the whole of it candidly, fairly and impartially, and out of the whole of it, extract what their judgment ought to be, as well on the paſſages out of which delinquency was attempted to be extracted, as the reſt. They were bound to find the defendant guilty, or abſolve him, having regard to the particular paſſages taken out and ſelected on the part of the proſecution; but although they muſt conſider theſe paſſages ſo abſtracted, yet they might, and they ought, to go into the book itſelf, in order to give to the whole the qualification or deſcription of the book, as well as that of the paſſage objected to, and on which guilt was imputed to the author. With theſe obſervations, he ſhould beg leave to ſtate to the jury, that which indeed the Attorney-General had candidly ſtated, that in order to find the defendant guilty, they muſt be ſatisfied of the evil intention of the defendant. The *quo animo* was the queſtion to be tried. The charge was, that the defendant, intending to raiſe diviſions and diſcontents among his majeſty's ſubjects, and to alienate their affections, and to deſtroy the conſtitution and the government of this realm, by deſtroying the power of the two Houſes of Parliament, and to cauſe it be believed, that the regal power might as well be carried on in all its functions, although Lords and Commons in Parliament ſhould be aboliſhed, as if they aſſembled, did publiſh the book in queſtion. Or in other words, that the defendant endeavored to impreſs upon the minds of the public, the idea that the regal power may, conſiſtently with the freedom of this realm, be carried on by the king, although the two Houſes of Parliament ſhould never aſſemble. That was the ſubſtance of the information. That was the queſtion, (which depended on the *quo animo*) which the jury had to try. They were to find whether their conſciences were ſatisfied that this was the motive which influenced the defendant in publiſhing this book. This the attorney general and the defendant's counſel admitted to be the charge. His lordſhip then ſaid he had never read one word of this book. He confeſſed it had been in his power to read it, but he abſtained, becauſe he thought he ſhould come to that court on the trial fitter for the purpoſe with his mind a blank than in any other condition. [Here the noble and learned judge then read the principal paragraph on which the charge was founded, and which we have copied in the beginning of this our ſhort account of the trial.]

That was a paragraph of which the jury were to judge, and in doing ſo, they ſhould judge of the motives with which the defendant publiſhed it. That was not to be his deciſion, for with the deciſion he had nothing to do, but it was to be the deciſion of the jury; but he would ſay this, that if it were to be his deciſion, if the verdict was to be his verdict, and not that of the jury, he would examine the pamphlet word by word, and take them together with him out of that court. He ſhould afterwards decide with every fair leaning to mercy. With every fair leaning, he ſaid to mercy, not to do away the criminal law, for it was eſſential to the intereſts of this country to enforce the criminal as well as the civil part of the law. But it was to be remembered that all law, and eſpecially the criminal law, was to be adminiſtered in mercy; for the king himſelf, by his coronotion oath, was bound to adminiſter the law in mercy. The caſe was now for the jury to decide, and with them he would leave it.

The Jury retired and remained out of court an hour. When they returned, the foreman ſaid,—"My lord, the jury are of opinion that the pamphlet which has been proved to have been written by John Reeves, eſq. is a very improper publication. But being of opinion that his motives were not ſuch as laid in the information, find him *not guilty*."

RATISBON, June 20.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has cauſed her Ambaſſador to make an oral declaration to the diet of the German Empire to the following import.

"Her Majeſty, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, in conſequence of the lively intereſt ſhe was always uſed to take in the proſperity of the German empire and of all its ſtates in general, has with great attention obſerved the courſe of the war in which it is at preſent involved. Her majeſty could as little refuſe her approbation to the ſolicitude and zeal which ſhe remarked in ſeveral of the ſtates, who, partly, even at the price of very extraordinary ſacrifices, joined cloſely with the chief of the Empire in defence of the common cauſe; as, on the other hand ſhe had been forced to remark with regret, that all have not acted with the ſame accord, and obſerved the duties of ſtates of the Empire. The cloſeſt friendſhip and the new treaties entered into by her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia with his Majeſty the Roman Emperor commanded her to make it a particular object of her ſolicitude for procuring an honorable peace, to exhort preſſingly the members and ſtates of the Empire to fulfil faithfully their ſacred duties towards his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire.

FRANCE, June 3.

Louvet is now daily printing letters from the South, all tending to demonſtrate, that the late plot was concerted with the royaliſts, and acted in co-operation with Conde's army. Upon this ſubject the following temperate reflections are written by the Editor of L'Eclair.

We muſt expect theſe fables from the South, but we ſhould receive them with diſtruſt, come thro' what channel they may. For their imagination is ſo ardent that they ſee nothing under its true point of view: there every thing is exaggerated—ſentiments become paſſions. We cannot, therefore, too ſeriouſly intreat good citizens in thoſe parts to diſtruſt the propriety of their juſteſt reſentments, to be upon their guard againſt every plan of vengeance, to repel every thing tending to re-action, and to look to the government alone for the redreſs of every grievance.

If we may believe the letters from Frankfort the army of Conde has received orders to march for Italy, to cover the imperial dominions in that quarter.

From the Rutland Herald.

About 6 or 8 years paſt, in the month of Auguſt, Governor Marſh's barn, in Hartford, Vermont was conſumed by fire, with a large quantity of hay and grain. Various were the conjectures with reſpect to the cauſe of its taking fire. Many ſuppoſed it done by ſome evil minded perſon; ſome were apprehenſive it was occaſioned by the fermentation of the hay, which the governor hath practiſed putting into his barn, the day it was mown, and but partly dried. Others were of opinion that vegetable fermented heat could not become ſo intenſe.—The Governor built another large barn, and has practiſed putting up his hay as uſual; it would heat and ſmoke for ſome time, until the moiſture was evaporated, and then thoſe appearances would ſubſide. The preſent year, the governor mowed his hay early, when full in the ſap; and put up as uſual, about 40 tons in a large mow: it continued to ferment longer than uſual, and the ſmoke was unuſually great, On the 22d Auguſt inſt. two of the neighbours were paſſing the barn, and diſcovering the ſmoke increaſed beyond what had been uſual, went into the barn and aſcended the mow; the ſmoke preſſed violently from near the centre of the mow, where it had been hardeſt trod when mowing; obſerving with attention, they diſcovered now and then a faint flaſh of blaze riſe and extinguiſh in the vapour. They immediately alarmed the neighbourhood, who collected a quantity of water; they took the handle of a fork and ran it down where the centre of heat appeared; it went down its length after paſſing the hay on the top, without meeting reſiſtance, and on pulling it out, the flame followed it. They immediately ſtifled the flame, and went to unmowing the hay, and by their vigilant exertions, and the application of upwards of one hundred buckets of water, and unmowing the hay, the barn and hay were ſaved, except near the centre of the mow; where a horizontal diameter, of about ſix or eight feet, and rather larger perpendicular, was reduced to perfect coal. It is ſuppoſed it had been burning a number of days.

E. B.

Mode of Breaking STEERS to the draft in a few Days.

LET the farmer carefully yoke his ſteers in a cloſe yard or ſtable, and not move them till they get ſufficiently accuſtomed to the yoke, ſo that they will eat their food when yoked; which will be in the courſe of a day. Let them again be yoked the ſecond day, and a pair of gentle horſes or oxen be faſtened before them, in which ſtation let them ſtand until they become familiar with ſaid horſes or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, excepting the ſteers ſhould be uncommonly wild, which will occaſion a ſecond day's practice, after the ſame manner; and the next day the ſteers may be yoked, the horſes or oxen put before them as uſual, and let them be faſtened to a waggon or any other carriage, they fearing the carriage behind them, and being accuſtomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruiſed. By the above proceſs the farmer will never fail of ſucceſs in having good working oxen.

A FARMER.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

[Price one quarter of a dollar]

Embelliſhed with a curious FRONTISPIECE,

The Adventures of a PORCUPINE;

Or the VILLAIN UNMASKED,

BEING the Memoirs of a notorious Rogue lately in the Britiſh army, and ci-devant member of an extenſive LIGHT-FINGERED aſſociation in England. Containing a narrative of the moſt extraordinary and unexampled depravity of conduct perhaps ever exhibited to the world, in a Letter to a young gentleman in New-York.

"Theſe things are ſtrange, but not more ſtrange than true."

To which is added,

A Poſtſcript to Peter Porcupine:

Being remarks on a Pamphlet, lately publiſhed by him, entitled, his "Life and Adventures."

BY DANIEL DETECTOR.

"I'll tell the bold fac'd villain that he lies."

Sold by A. & J. G. HENDERSON, corner of Relief and Carter's Alley, back of No. 77, Dock-ſtreet, and by the different bookſellers in this city.

Sept. 7. wſ&m

For Sale,

A new Printing Preſs,

PRICE NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS, CASH.—Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 3. eodgt.

To be diſpoſed of,

THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to ſerve: She can be recommended for her ſobriety and honeſty. For particulars enquire at No. 132, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Auguſt 3. 2awtf.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1796.

DIED, in this city, on Sunday last, Mr. PETER CAZENAVE, merchant, of George-Town, Potomac.

The following reports got into circulation after the arrival of the mail this forenoon, viz. That the Thetis, Capt. Cochran, is arrived at Sandy Hook—that a frigate of 32 guns, one of Capt. Barney's squadron, was taken by Admiral Marray's squadron and sent off for Halifax, and that the fleet was in pursuit of the others. The papers by this day's mail do not contain any similar account.

Since writing the above, we learn that there are letters in town from New-York which give the same information.

A vessel arrived here last evening in three days from Richmond—the captain of which says the Thetis lay in Hampton Road last Friday.

The accounts by the arrival at New-York in 42 days from Cadiz, *seem* to contradict the news of Richery's having sailed for St. Domingo in company with Don Solana, the Spanish admiral, as published in the COURRIER FRANCOIS—see yesterday's Gazette.

A Baltimore paper says—

Capt. Marshall who went out of this port in the ship Unicorn, was executed at Cape-Francois the 16th of August.

Seven sailors and the mate of the brig Philadelphia, who had murdered their captain at sea, and who were afterwards captured by Commodore Barney, were executed with Marshall.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince dated August 13.

"The Inhabitants here appear more lively and affairs wear a more favorable aspect since these few days past, in consequence of a compleat victory by De Bruges and O'Gorman over Jean Toussant and his army, about 1200 strong. The particulars are, that Toussant attacked the camp at Mirebalais—De Bruges and O'Gorman then commanding there, were apprized of his intentions and were prepared. The attack was begun by Toussant—the English troops made a false retreat, drew Toussant's army into a plain, near which three columns of the British troops were laying in wait, who all at once fell on the brigands and only about 100 of them escaped. The English forces have now advanced at least 40 miles further into the interior part of the country—taken several camps and large quantities of arms and ammunition. We soon shall feel the good effects of this defeat.

Extract of a letter from Jeremie, dated August 11.

"The troops of Cayes marched against Irois, the principal post which defends Jeremie on the West side. The attack was vigorous, but the defence was still more so. The besieged after having made several successful sallies, routed at last the besiegers and pursued them to Fort Tiburon.

"At the same time the posts of Plymouth being informed by their spies, that the camp of Perin was left unprotected, the garrison having joined the troops from Cayes, they sent detachments to the Southern district, who took that post, made 12 white people prisoners, carried off the arms and ammunition, broke the carriages of the cannon, and afterwards retired."

A captain arrived at New-York, states the loss of the French in the above affair to be 500 men.

ANTIQUITIES.

Letters from Florence mention a very great discovery in a place where it was least expected. Near the town of Piperno, formerly called Pivernum, some artists made a search, and found some inscriptions, and some fine pieces of sculpture.

The first is a statue of a man sitting, twice as large as life. It is the statue of Tiberius Cæsar, sculptured as Jupiter: It is of great value, inasmuch as it is aunique, and because the statues which we have of Tiberius are imperfect. It is of that species of very fine marble which is called *Copolla Statuaire.*

The remains of a statue of Claudius, the head and breast in perfect preservation: a naked statue of one of the Cæsars, and a woman, without heads.

Several fine heads, particularly one of Aurelius; a head of Jupiter; of the younger Faustina; of a woman, supposed to be Octavia, the wife of Nero—were also discovered.

All these statues, and several inscriptions, prove, that the place where they were found was the Forum of the ancient Pivernum, where the statues of the Cæsars had been erected. New discoveries are expected to be made in the same place.

[*London paper.*]

Translated for the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 9.

Two days ago the Guild-master of Basle Mr. Ochs, arrived here, in order to re-establish the good understanding between the Directory and the Cantons. The Clergyman Bassal, to whose denunciations much is owing, is recalled. To day Mr. Ochs, a man of well known republican principles, will have an audience with the directory.

Mr. De Rehhusen, formerly Secretary of legation at the Hague, who some time since lived privately at Paris, but now is appointed Charge d'Affaires for Sweden, will be presented on the 18th instant to the directory in that quality. The departure of Baron de Stael is much regretted by our public men.

The day before yesterday the criminal tribunal of this city, condemned to death Aspasia Migelli, aged 22 years, daughter of a runner to one of the late French Princes. She is the same person who was concerned last year, May 23d, in the assassination of the Deputy Ferrand, in the midst of the hall of the Convention, and who also intended to murder Boissy d'Anglas, the President. They attempted by all possible means to save her, by advising her to plead lunacy Boissy; d'Anglas himself, whose attendance was requested, endeavoured to excuse her, but she maintained obstinately, she was no lunatic, and really intended to murder Boissy d'Anglas. The fortitude she displayed, assimilated to exalted heroism.

At Chuan de l'Isle, a corps of Chouans of 1200 men was defeated, after an obstinate engagement with the loss of 200 men. Among the killed was found the Emigrant Begasiere. Many elegant arms were taken.

On the 24th of May, the eidevant count of Bricqueville Pont-Royer, whom the Chouans in vain attempted to save, was shot. He was come over from England, to head the Royalists in Normandy.

Drouet's wife, has obtained permission to dine with her husband.

The creditors of Count d'Artois, now are paid out of the goods he left.

Our papers mention, by authority of Strasburg letters, that Cardinal Rohan died at Ettenheim.

HAGUE, June 14.

Many Batavians returned from France find themselves disappointed, as they cannot be provided for as they desire; besides that their property is detained in France, yet by intercession of our National Convention the French Minister, Mr. Noel, has procured permission to export furniture, cloathing, books, &c. but all gold and silver is to remain in France. Besides that our National Convention in their last sessions found themselves obliged to put a stop to the petitions of those returned, by fixing a term of 6 weeks to all pretended Emigrants, during which period they are to exhibit their requests, corrobated by certificates of a forced emigration, after 1787, and of good conduct observed in both countries, after that time such petitions will pass unnoticed.

By a Proclamation at Amsterdam, the late civil corps of Canoneers was entirely abolished. They are to deliver up their sabres, and are not allowed to wear any regimentals.

All the Dutch land forces have filed off to Gueldres and Over-Yssel, in which province beyond Zoole they will establish a camp.

In the road of Flushing they are equipping a French squadron of frigates, corvettes, &c. to be commanded by Rear Admiral Van Stabel, and to act against the English in the North Sea.

COLOGNE, June 11.

They write from Brussels, that General Tilli, commander at Brabant detains numbers of recruits in order to compleat his own corps by orders of General Bournonville, who expects disturbances in Holland.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

Current Cash Price, at Kingston (Jam.) by retail, July 22, 1796.

Spanish Milled Dollar, 6s. 8d.

Rum, 8s.—Black Ginger, 70s.—White ditto, 120s.—Muscovado sugar, 50s to 80s.—Jamaica cotton, 1s. 10d. 1-2 to 2s. 1d.—Foreign ditto, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.—Coffee, 85s. to 120s.—Pimento, 7d. to 8 1-2d.—Jamaica corn, 10s.—American do. 10s.—Jamaica mahogany, 25l. to 40l.—Chip logwood, 10l. 5s.—Fustic 5l. 10s.—First flour, superfine, 110s. to 115s.—Common ditto, 90s. to 100s.—Corn meal, 65s.—Ship-bread, 50s. to 55s.—Rice, 50s. to 52s. 6d.—Butter, 2s. 3d.—Tallow candles, 1s. 1d—White soap, cwt. 130s.—Castile ditto, 130s.—Brown soap, 130s.—Mess beef, 8l. to 9l.—Cargo ditto, 120s.—Mess pork, 8l. 10s.—Cargo ditto, 140s. Scotch Herrings, 70s.—American ditto, 50s. to 55s.—American shads, 65s. Mackarel, 70s.—Salt fish, 45s.—Hides, 11s. 2d. to 12s. 6d.—London particular Madeira wine, 80l. to 95l.—Ditto market do. 60l.—New-York ditto, 50l. to 55l.—common boards and plank, 16l.—Cedar ditto, 37l, 10s.—Pitchpine boards, plank, and scantling, 20l.—Yellow pine ditto, 18l.—Hardwood, 40l—Oak plank, per foot, 5d.—Boston shingles, 45s.—Cedar ditto, 80s. to 90s.—White American cedar, ditto, 75s. to 80s.—Cypress ditto, 80s. to 90s.—Wood hoops, per M. 25l.—Iron ditto, per C. 60s.—White oak staves and heading, 20l.—Red oak do. 20l.—Lamp oil, per barrel, 10l.—Pitch per ditto, 60s.—Tar per ditto, 55s.—Turpentine per ditto, 55s.

Good Bills of Exchange on Great Britain, at 90 days sight, bear a premium of 2 1-2 to 5 per cent.

EASTON, August 30.

To the Citizens of the Federal District composed of the Counties of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester.

Gentlemen,

AS it will be extremely inconvenient for me to serve in Congress longer than the third of next March, to notify my intention of declining the honour of a poll at the ensuing federal election is a mark of duty and respect which it becomes me to make. Accept gentlemen my warmest and most respectful sentiments of gratitude for your repeated kindnesses and for the high confidence with which you thought fit to distinguish me: and be assured that though you may have often seen me fall into errors of judgment, my motives were always correct and my wishes zealously directed to the good of our country—With sincere and ardent prayers for the prosperity of the United States, and of this district in particular, I am, gentlemen, most affectionately and respectfully, your faithful

friend and servant,

W. V. MURRAY.

Cambridge, 20th August, 1796.

FREDERICKSBURG, AUGUST 31.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATES COMPARED.

A well informed correspondent observes, that "*it is no longer matter of surprise and alarm, at the giant steps with which our wealthy North is advancing to the pinnacle of envied* POPULATION, *and our evaporating south is drooping under her superior policy.*"—"When to the northward of Virginia," he observes, "a mechanic, a merchant or an artist comes to reside amongst them, they eagerly seize the opportunity of rendering him every assistance, use every means to induce his attachment to the place he has chosen to reside in, and exult in having contributed to the increase of the state—finally, they discover all those good qualities, as a reward for which, Providence seems to have bestowed on them, this vast and insurmountable superiority!"—Contrasting the scene, he continues—"but when a mechanic, a merchant, an artist, or what not, shall come to reside southward of the Potomac—(O! Virginia! my native, still lov'd, and ever venerated state! why do you force me to develope what otherwise than forced, should have been sealed in lasting olivion—but it is necessary—it is requisite—you are sleeping, callous to impending dangers, rouse then and view your errors!—100,000 souls will support the allegation)—he is immediately envied—all combine to render him disgustful in the eyes of the community; one exclaims "*he will injure our right worthy neighbour* ——;"—another—"*the place cannot afford even a competency!*"—a third—"*d——n him, I'll do him all the mischief I can!*!"—As a stranger they give him no chance of displaying his talents, *because he feels himself oppressed among Free-Men!* He sees himself lost in the bosom of *Liberty*, and every man shunning him as if he were a pestilence, for the *crime* of coming to sojourn among them, to assist in supporting the dignity and independence of their state! Can this be denied? No! but it can be proven! What pity it is then, but the lightning of *just* reproach could dart its terror into the humid bosoms of such men, till forced to acknowledge its impropriety and impolitic tendency, they might at last turn to consider in what consists the true interests of these southern states, and what steps are necessary to prevent the rapid progress which the northern, and that state in particular, where stands the present emporium of *America*, are making over them. One thing is certain, that while the former persecutes and the latter *protects trade and manufactures*, she will always command an alarming supremacy.

GAZETTE OF THE *UNITED STATES* MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

NEWBURY-PORT, September 1.

Friday last arrived here brig Elizabeth Coats, Capt. Michael Titcomb, 35 days from Surrinam. Sailed in company with 27 American vessels, and 3 Danish. Aug. 1, lat. 17, 22, boarded by the Vengeance of 74 guns, and Lapwing of 32, detained one hour, politely treated and dismissed. Aug. at 6, A. M. discovered a number of sails standing to the Northward and Eastward, which proved to be a British homeward bound windward fleet, (50 sail in sight) under convoy of the Hebe of 36 guns, and others. At half past nine was spoke, after two hours chase, by the said Hebe, who ordered us not to make sail, when she immediately proceeded after a ship then in sight, which appeared to be a French frigate of 44 guns, on which the Frenchman politely shortened sail, when the commander of the Hebe thought it prudent to return to the fleet.

BOSTON, September 1.

By Capt. Little, from Petersburgh, we learn, that a few days before he sailed, the galleys, belonging to the Empress, in number about 140, which were hauled up and housed, at a small distance from Petersburgh, were a few days before he sailed destroyed by lightning, together with a great number of stores, &c.

Capt. Young, from Malaga, informs, that the Spaniards have 17 sail of the line at Carthagena, and 30 sail at Cadiz, all in good order.

Seventeen sail of Danish merchantmen, are said to have been captured at Algiers the 1st of May.

September 2.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

On Tuesday last arrived in Nantasket Roads, the British frigate La Raison, Capt. Beresford, rating 24 and mounting 32 guns, nines and sixes, with two 24 pound carronades. On the 24th ult. in the evening, George's Banks bearing W. b. S. distant 20 leagues, was chased by a French frigate, which soon came up with, and engaged La Raison. Her force not precisely known; but supposed, by the English officers, to have been a 44 gun ship. The action continued that evening an hour and a quarter, when the vessels separated in a fog. Next morning the two ships again met, and fought three quarters of an hour; a fog again arising, the vessels again parted, and did not fall in with each other afterwards. La Raison had two men killed and seven wounded, three dangerously: she was much damaged in her hull and rigging, having to bend almost a complete new suit of sails. She is, however, refitted, and will probably put to sea this week. It is not known what vessel she was engaged with; but it was probably the frigate that was seen off the Capes of the Delaware, about 3 weeks since; and said, by the pilots, to be "a fine French frigate." She is expected at this port.

Capt. Thorndike, from Petersburg, Russia, informs us, that in a violent thunder and lightning storm, which happened just before he sailed, 100 gallies were caught on fire and consumed.

Tuesday, August 30.

Arrived the brig Good Hope, Thorndike, St. Petersburg, 76 days. Left there, to sail soon, the brig Maria, Little, for Boston.

July 11, lat. 60, long. 4, W. spoke brig Diana, Southwood, 36 days from Russia, for Boston.

Same day. Schooner Argo, Butterworth, Halifax, nine days. She brought the crew of the American ship Success, Babcock, taken by La Raison, British frigate, Capt. Beresford, and condemned there. They speak highly of Capt. B.

Same day. Schooner Betsey, Sawyer, Gonaives, 22 days.

Wednesday, August 31.

Arrived brig Sally, Young, Malaga, 63 days.

August 11, lat. 42, 28, long. 57, 30, spoke brig Polly, Clement, of Portland, from Norfolk to London, 12 days.

August 18, spoke a fishing schooner, who informed, the ship Broughton, from Nantz for Boston, had been taken by the English.

Same day. Brig Neutrality, Jenkins, St. Ubes, 64 days. Off W. islands, spoke a French privateer of 20 guns, which had taken four prizes.

Same day. Brig Mary, Choate, from Bourdeaux, 64 days. Was taken and sent to Halifax, but cleared.

Same day. Brig Maria, Little, Russia. Spoke nothing.

The following vessels passed Elsineur, in June.

Names	*Capts.*	*of*	*from*	*to*
F. Lady,	Ewers,	Boston,	St. Ubes,	Baltic.
Aurora,	Felt,	Salem,	Salem,	Copenha
Sarah,	Hopkins,	Boston,	London,	Peters.
Maria,	Bentley,	Provid.	Copenha.	Provid.
Eunice,	Knight,	Salem,	Salem,	Copenha
Minerva,	Brown,	Provid.	Provid.	ditto.
Mars,	Smith,	Boston,	Penzance,	Russia.
Camilla,	Dismore,	do.	Hamburg,	do.
Enterprize,	Allen,	Salem,	Russia,	Salem.
Neptune,	Hooker,	Portsmo.	Plymo.	Russia.
William,	Picket,	N. y. port,	Hamburg,	do.
Gorham,	Woodb.	C. Ann,	Russia,	America.
Neptune,	Jacobs,	Provid.	Provid.	Copenha
Henry,	Greene,	Salem,	Salem,	Russia.
Reliance,	Webster,	Boston,	Liverpool,	do.
Newport,	Robinson,	do.	London,	do.
Union,	Luckey,	do.	St. Mich.	do.

The list goes farther back; but this is all we conceive can be interesting.

Thursday, September 1.

Arrived schooner Fair Lady, Howes, St. Ubes, 60 days. Left there ——, Duggart, of Boston, schooner ——, Stoddart, do. schooner ——, Homer, of Dennis; schooner ——, of Marblehead.

August 3, lat. 43, 42, long. 50, spoke schooner Gorham, Woodberry, from Petersburg, Russia, 45 days out, for Cape-Ann.

June 4, off Cape-Ortugal, spoke schooner Augusta, Bennett, 24 days from Cape-Ann, for Bilboa.

Same day. Arrived ship Genet, Freeman, Russia, 89 days.

July 29, lat. 42, 39, long. 44, spoke the Lucy, 10 days from Portsmouth, for Fayal.

August 12, lat. 45, 58, long. 47, spoke the Pallas, 12 days from New-York for Belfast.

August 27, lat. 42, 30, long. 63, spoke the brig John, 67 days from Lisbon for Boston.

Same day. Arrived ship Thorn, Doll, Belleisle, France, 61 days. Nothing new.

The ship Polly, 16 days from Wiscasset, for Liverpool, was spoke August 11.

June 25, near Cordovan, spoke the schooner Snowden, from Boston, to Bourdeaux, all well.

The Lydia, Chipman, of Boston, is taken and sent into Grenada.

The Morning Star, Perkins, for Kennebeck, was to sail from Grenada, August 3.

Brig Sally, Ashton, of Salem, was at Grenada July 31.

The Retrieve, Pierson, of Newport, was at Jaquemel 26 days since.

Schooner Lydia, Levin, was spoke, 35 days from Marblehead for Lisbon.

Ship Fame, Cuningham, is at Baltimore from Lisbon.

The Lydia, Price, 20 days from Dublin, for Boston, was spoke July 25, lat. 43, long. 27.

The schooner Atalanta, of Portland, from Martinique, for Charleston, was spoke August 24.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

Capt. Niell, of the brig Mary Ann, arrived here yesterday in 42 days from Cadiz, on the 28th of July,

Spoke the brig Fair American, from Fayal, bound to Lisbon, 4 days out, lat. 33, 40, long. 15, 25.

August 23d, Spoke a ship from Martinique, bound to Portsmouth, Eng. lat. 30 1-2.

August 26, Spoke the Friendship of London from Carolina bound to London, long. 16, 10.

The brig Poll, Cara, of Edenton, N. C. sailed in company with capt. Niell for New-York.

The Ship Atlas, capt. Seaman, of and from New York arrived at Cadiz a few days before capt. Niell sailed.

Admiral Richery's fleet was still blockaded in Cadiz harbour.

Arrivals at New-York—September 6.

Brig Sally, Miner,	Bermuda
Mary Ann, Neil,	Cadiz
Schr. Comet, Butler,	Jean Rebel
Betsey, Neill,	Wilmington, (N. C.)

Brig Gratitude, David Dervan, master, belonging to Philadelphia, arrived at Lucea, July 30, in distress, having lost three hands, and short of water. She was from Kingston, bound to St. Jago de la Vega.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	13/7
Three per Cent.	10/7
4½ per Cent. none for sale.	14/ last price
5½ per Cent.	16.6
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/6 to 7
BANK United States,	20 pr. cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	27
—— North America,	46
Insurance Comp. North-America,	40 per cent. adv.
—— Pennsylvania,	5 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 sterl.	par.
—— at 60 days,	par to 162 1-2
—— at 90 days,	161 à 162 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder,	42
—— 90 days,	40

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church,

WATSON'S

Apology for the Bible;

Being a complete Refutation of that blasphemous work falsely called the "Age of Reason."

This most excellent performance is now in the octavo size, on fine paper, and at so low a price as *three-eighths of a dollar*, which, it is hoped, will be a mean of giving it an extensive currency among readers of every class.

September 7. 3t.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By H. & P. RICE, No. 16, Second-street, and No. 50, Market street.

A VISIT TO THE

Philadelphia Prison;

BEING an accurate and particular Description of the wise and humane Administration adopted in every part of that building; containing also an account of the gradual reformation and present improved state of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania; with Observations on the injustice and impolicy of capital punishments.

Together with an Appendix,

Containing tables of crimes, and quarterly statements of the expenditures of the Prison, with the amount of the labour of the convicts.

By a Gentleman of South-Carolina.

"Lay the axe to the root and teach governments humanity. It is their sanguinary punishments which corrupt mankind." [*Rights of Man.*]

Sept. 7. dtf

LANDING,

From on board the Brig REBECCA, Dominic Davine, Master, at Philip Care's Wharf, and for Sale by the Subscriber,

London Particular Madeira WINE,

In Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

There are in the above parcel 10 Hhds. of CHOICE OLD WINE, fit for immediate use,

Robert Andrews,

Sept. 6. eod No. 86, So. Wharves.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership between ROBERT ANDREWS and DAVID MEREDITH, under the firm of ANDREWS and MEREDITH, being dissolved All persons who are indebted to, or who have claims against the said house, are requested to apply for settlement to the subscriber.

ROBERT ANDREWS,

No. 86, So. Wharves.

Sept. 6, 1796. d tf

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hyson Tea;
100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;
300 Boxes China, containing small tea setts of 42 pieces;
400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willings & Francis.

January 30 3taw.

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. eo

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30 000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
60 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20 000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the inor suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; o James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

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LANDS of the UNITED STATES

Treasury Department, August 3, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "An act providing" for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the sections or lots of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships, which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five will be exposed for sale at Public vendue, in the town of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the first day of December ensuing, unless the said lots shall be sooner sold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions herein after mentioned, to wit:

1st. The said sections or lots shall be sold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and such person as the President of the United States may specially appoint for that purpose.

2d. The said sections or lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such lot or section.

3. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money in the hands of such person as the President of the United States shall appoint to attend the sales for that purpose, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and the person who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, to direct the sales, a certificate describing the lot or section purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser, or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money, at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury

Schedule of sections of townships, or fractional parts of townships, to be sold at Pittsburgh, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Lot	Acres.	tooths	No. of Lot	Acres.	tooths	No. of Lot	Acres.	tooths

1st RANGE.

1st Township.			6th Township.			6th RANGE.		
28	15	65	8a12	640	each	1st Township.		
29	256	95	14	640		17	3	20
30	250	75	17a20	640	each	18	270	
34	240	90	25a36	640	each	21	8	50
35a36	640	each	8th Township.			22	165	40
2d Township			3a14	640	each	23	427	
19	1	40	17a20	640	each	24	640	
20	170	70	23	640		27	151	80
21	185		25a30	640	each	28a30	640	each
22	2	30	33a36	640	each	33	68	
25	488	80	10th Township			34a36	640	each
26a27	640	each	1a21	640	each	2d Township.		
28	560		5a14	640	each	1	126	
29	551	60	17a20	640	each	2	440	
30	564		23a36	640	each	3	448	
31-36	40	each	12th Township.			4	456	
4th Township.			1a14	64	each	5	464	
19	64		17a20	640	each	6	473	
25	640		23a36	640	each	7	340	
26	387	60	4th RANGE.			8a14	640	each
27	136		1st Township.			17a20	640	each
31a32	640	each	24	336	50	23a36	640	each
33	616		29	536	50	3d Township.		
34	445	20	30	40		1	470	
35	222	50	34	15		2	478	
36	16	20	35a36	40	each	3	486	
5th Township.			2d Township			4	494	
6	139	20	2	56	60	5	502	
12	479	30	3a6	43	each	6	510	
17	304	15	7	56	20	7a14	640	each
18	638	0	8	38		17a20	640	each
23	450	75	9a12	40	each	23a36	640	each
24	640		13	35		5th Township.		
29	184		14	40		1	18	
30	640		17a20	40	each	2	536	
35	312	80	23a33	40	each	3	534	
36	640		3d Township.			4	540	
2d RANGE			1a14	640	each	5	548	
1st Township			17a20	40	each	6	556	
28	7	20	33a36	640	each	7a14	64	each
34	6	50	5th Township.			17a20	64	each
3d Township			1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
24a26	640	each	7a20	640	each	7th Township.		
28	96	16	23a36	640	each	1	566	
29	640		7th Township.			2	571	40
31a33	640	each	1a2	640	each	3	576	
4th Township			5a7	640	each	4	585	60
11	2	40	12a13	640	each	5	593	
12	39	50	8a19	640	each	6	601	
13	51	50	25	640		7a14	640	each
15	2	50	30a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
16	2	20	9th Township.			23a36	640	each
17	524		1a14	640	each	8th Township.		
18	640		17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
19	63		23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
20	587	80	11th Township.			23a36	640	each
21	636	21	1a14	640	each	9th Township.		
22a36	640	each	17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
5th Township.			23a36	640	each	7a20	640	each
5	93		13th Township.			23a36	640	each
6a7	64	each	1a14	640	each	10th Township.		
23a25	64	each	17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
27a28	64	each	23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
32a36	640	each	5th RANGE.			23a36	640	each
7th Township.			1st Township.			11th Township.		
3	640		18	274	40	1a14	640	each
8th Township			22	87	50	17a20	640	each
1a5	640	each	23	427	50	23a36	640	each
6	440		24	640		12th Township.		
7a14	640	each	26	70		1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each	27	394	20	17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each	28	634		23a36	640	each
9th Township.			29a30	640	each	13th Township.		
6	640		31	18		1a14	640	each
8	312	30	32	584	80	17a20	640	each
11	640		33a36	640	each	23a36	640	each
13a14	640	each	2d Township.			14th Township		
19a20	640	each	2	180	20	1a14	640	each
23a36	640	each	3	430		17a20	640	each
3d RANGE.			4	448		23a36	640	each
2d Township.			5	456		15th Township.		
15	640		6	464	80	1a14	640	each
16	600		7	250		17a20	640	each
20	557	50	8	618		23a36	640	each
21a22	640	each	9a14	640	each	7th RANGE.		
23	609		17a20	640	each	1st Township.		
25a36	640	each	23a36	640	each	30	4	20
3d Township.			4th Township.			36	132	50
9	188	60	1a14	640	each	2d Township.		
10	344		17a20	640	each	2	35	
11	267		23a36	640	each	4	626	
12	152		6th Township.			5a6	640	each
14	202	50	1a14	640	each	9	296	
15	630		17a20	640	each	10a12	64	each
16a18	640	each	23a36	640	each	14	30	
19	217	50	8th Township.			17a18	640	each
20	616	75	1a14	640	each	19	14	
21a36	640	each	7a20	64	each	20	296	
4th Township.			23a36	640	each	23a24	640	each
1	170		10th Township.			25	380	
2	544		1a14	640	each	26	37	64	each
3	320		17a20	640	each	4th Township.		
4	4	50	23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
5	120		12th Township.			17a20	640	each
6	640		1a14	64	each	23a36	640	each
7	563		17a20	640	each	5th Township.		
8a9	640	each	23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
10	540	80	14th Township			7a20	640	each
11	520	70	1a14	640	each	23a36	640	each
12a14	640	each	17a20	640	each	6th Township.		
17a20	640	each	23a36	640	each	1a14	640	each
23a36	640	each				7a20	640	each
						23a36	640	each

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Lots reserved by the United States and also of those formerly sold—The aggregate quantities in the several townships or fractional parts of townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; the quantities in particular lots or sections, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

LANDS of the United States.

Treasury Department,

August 8, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "an act providing" for the sale of the Lands of the United States, in the territory north west of the river Ohio, and above "the mouth of Kentucky river," that the Quarter Townships of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, will be exposed for sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchants' Coffee-House in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of January next, and thenceforward from day to day, until the tenth day of February ensuing unless the said quarter townships shall be sooner sold, in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned: viz.

1st. The said quarter townships shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such quarter township.

2d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, which will be forfeited if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

3d. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase-money in the manner beforementioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive a certificate describing the quarter township purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole Land therein mentioned will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said land, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance, endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

Of Quarter-Townships to be sold at Philadelphia, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Range.	No. of Township.	Quarter Townships.	Acres.	Total number of acres for sale in each Township.
2	3	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
3	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
4	4	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	6	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	8	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	10	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	12	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
5	3	South East	4602	
		North East	4654	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,496
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
6	4	South East	4630	
		North East	4620	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,490
	6	South East	4730	
		North East	4715	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,685
	8	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	10	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	12	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	14	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
7	3	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	13	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	15	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480

NOTE

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Sections reserved by the United States. The aggregate quantities in the several townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; but the quantities in the quarter townships, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
6 ditto	1,000	6,000
10 ditto	400	4,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
55 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,008
To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,		175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]